

GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, MAR 8, 1855

It always has seemed strange to us, that newspapers, asking admission into respectable circles, and therefore claiming to be upright and just in all things, could so far degrade their position as to be gagged into the support of some rotten imposition, or gross dereliction of duty. But when we recollect that a large proportion of the press in the West is either controlled by persons who were too lazy to acquire a living at their legitimate calling, and as what they supposed to be an easy change, perched themselves in the editorial chair of some little obscure village paper, or by half-bred journeymen printers, who could not maintain a situation in a respectable printing office; it is not so strange after all. Just such minds could sell themselves into the support of Satan himself, and glory in the contemptibility of the act. We have several just such concerns in view at this time; but none of them sink into such utter insignificance as does the *Jackson Standard*. Governed as it is, by one Mathews, a small outside "tanner and currier," whose greatest field of usefulness would be in taking hides "on the shares," but who by-the-by, got his own hide tanned so often that he got sick at the sight of calf-skins and quit the business, not much could be expected. But if his partner is other than a mere cipher he should exercise some little weight in saving the credit of the paper. We well recollect when Mr. Laird's brother pitched into contractor French worse than anything we ever dreamed of—even to such an extent that French collared him in the street, and only was prevented from chastising him on account of his diminutiveness. The matter was remedied for the time, but soon went back to the old Standard. However, as the affair grew worse, the Standard grew more complacent, and soon was in perfect ecstasies with the "gentlemanly contractor" and his superbly conducted mail route. What influence has been brought to bear to work this change? It does not take Bible catechism to show that money is at the bottom of it, and that the whole concern is as rotten as their acts are detestable.

We had not intended saying anything in regard to the "U. S. Mail Line," this week, but three or four friends at our elbow have just given us a history of their trip from Chillicothe on Saturday and Sunday last; and as it explains the whole matter, we will mention in substance what they will substantiate in detail. Two of them who were in haste to reach sick families, called at the stage office and desired to know how soon they could be put through to Gallipolis, stating that if they could not be by Saturday night, they would hire private conveyance. The agent assured them that they would be surely landed there by the time they specified, and so took their fare, knowing that he was making a false promise, for he had told the other two that they could not reach here until Monday. They started at half-past five o'clock in the morning, nine persons in all, baggage, mail bags, etc., in an old road wagon, with but two apologies for horses, and a drunken driver. After sundry breaks and mishaps, notwithstanding the road was in excellent travelling condition, they reached Jackson at half-past three in the afternoon—having occupied ten hours in making 28 miles. At Jackson they had to remain until the next morning, when by threats of the two taken-in individuals, French was induced to send them on to this place, where they arrived at six o'clock in the evening. A colored man named Mason started from Jackson after the wagon left, and was ahead of it at Rodney, and only a half mile behind when it reached Chickamoga bridge, having walked the entire distance in the same time the mail made it. The thing speaks for itself, everything connected with it is inefficient, and it is an outrage that it is tolerated.

We think it about time for the friends of "Improvement" to be selecting candidates to fill the places of our old foggy Trustees. The election takes place on the 24 day of April, and the time is short. We must have an open, free fight—no skulking and if it is the will of the majority that our town shall remain a cow-pasture, we are content. Gallipolis is the prettiest town on the river, and with a few necessary improvements, could be rendered the loveliest spot in the country. Out with the Old Foggies and make room for Young America.

The river at this point is slightly swelling and there is a fine prospect of a general break-up. The Packets may be expected to resume their trips in a few days.

CHRONOMETER ENGINE.—We understand that Messrs. Cowles, Sickels & Co., proprietors for the Western and Southern States, and late of New York, have established a large manufactory in Cincinnati. This will be a great desideratum to manufacturers and others who design applying power or making improvements in their machinery as they can now have an opportunity of examining the merits of each of the different kinds of engines in use. The Chronometer Engine was patented about one year ago, as a stationary engine, but has in that short time acquired a reputation unparalleled in the history of mechanics. Since that time one of the partners has adapted it to locomotive and marine purposes. It combines many improvements and principles not known to any other in use, and which must certainly recommend it to all persons purchasing machinery. Three items alone should induce a preference for it: First, its simplicity, which renders it almost impossible to get out of working order; Second, a small body of ordinary capacity can run it, thereby dispensing with the expense of an engineer, and Third, its cost, which is some twenty-five per cent. less than the ordinary engine. We learn that our friend, Mr. W. Peeples, well and favorably known throughout the West, will be connected with the Company, and if he does not push matters we do not know who could. Office, 23, Broadway, Cincinnati.

SMALL POX.—In order to guard against any unnecessary excitement among those liable to take this much dreaded and loathsome disease, we state there is but one case in our midst, that of Samuel Wise, who resides in a frame tenement just below Mr. Peter Menager's mill. This individual reached home from Cincinnati last week, in rather a delicate state of health, and a short time thereafter it was ascertained he was confined with the small pox. The board of health immediately took charge of the patient, and allow none to visit him except the physician and nurse, which precaution we hope will prevent the spreading of the disease.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANY.—The new "Mercantile Fire and Marine Insurance Company," whose principal office is located in Covington, Ky., commenced operations a few days since, with a chartered capital of \$500,000. We have examined the charter of this company, together with the principal governing features, and are well satisfied that it is established on a firm basis, and with a less liability to losses than any other company we know. In its list of directors we notice the names of some of the best business men in the State, and has for its President Wm. S. Phipps, Esq., long and favorably connected with the insurance business of the West, which is a guaranty that no wild speculative risks will be indulged in. Our friends, when taking out policies, would do well to patronize the "Mercantile." Address, Covington, Ky.

Some of our eastern exchanges are lamenting over the demise of Damphool, and go so far as to say that his loss can never be repaired. Just send out this way gentlemen, we can point out a number of ready-made, excellent substitutes for the lost one.

IMPORTANT AMERICAN MOVEMENT.—A handbill was posted around the streets of Trenton, N. J., on the 20th of February, calling for a meeting that evening of all Americans, who were in favor of an open organization, to advocate the following platform: of an open American organization as the only true republican attitude for an American political party; of an extension of the naturalization laws to a period of 21 years, or a repeal of the same; of a capitation or head tax sufficient to exclude Europe's paupers and criminals, and protect American labor as well as American capital; all who are opposed to corruption and time serving trucking to a foreign balance of power vote, by the two old parties; who are opposed to foreign sectarian dictation in our system of public schools, &c.

We see by the published appointments that Hon. HENRY A. WISE is to address the citizens of Mason county, at Point Pleasant, on Thursday next, the 16th inst.

According to the New York Herald's special advices from Washington, there is a probability that a powerful effort will be made to grant to the President a discretionary fund of ten millions, in view of the possible exigencies which may arise in the approaching nine months recess of Congress, from our present complex and critical relations with Spain. This same application was made a year ago, and refused.

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. met at Toledo on the 20th of February. The attendance was large. A splendid banquet was given by the brethren of that place. The following officers were elected in the present year:

Thomas J. McLain, of Warren, M. W. G. M., Chas. B. Stickney, of Norwalk, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Dudley W. Rhodes, of Delaware, R. W. G. W., Alex. E. Glenn, of Columbus, R. W. G. S., Wm. F. Slater, of Piqua, R. W. G. T., Harrison H. Dodd, of Toledo, R. W. G. R.

The following appointments were made by the Grand Master:

Rev. Samuel Marks, of Huron, Grand Chaplain. Asa R. Butler, of Hillsboro, Grand Marshal. F. D. Benham, of Tiffin, Grand Conductor. Benjamin Crannage, of Warren, Grand Guardian. Nathan Stewart, of Cincinnati, Grand Messenger. Samuel Shaffer, of Ross-ville, Grand Herald.

Our good looking friend W. HARRY PEEPLES has again favored us with a squint at his countenance and a large bundle of late Cincinnati papers.

The following States have enacted laws prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquor as a beverage: Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Daniel Webster's landed estate in Franklin, New Hampshire, was sold on Thursday last for \$16,000—Rufus L. Fay, of Boston, being the purchaser.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

HOUSE.—There was considerable business transacted amid much confusion, but none of it was of general importance. Eight private bills were passed and also an act, amendatory to the act for carrying into effect the reciprocity treaty. The house then went into committee on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Faulkner urged the importance of making an appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and moved the Senate amendment for raising two Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry. Mr. Benton moved the employment of eight companies of mounted rangers. Several other members continued the debate, when at seven o'clock, the house took a recess.

SENATE.—Mr. Cass moved to take up the resolutions appended to Mr. Underwood's reports from the committee on foreign affairs. Objections being made, Mr. Cass called for the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 26, nays 8.

The resolutions were then taken up, and passed without debate. These resolutions recommend that in our treaties with other nations, hereafter, we should secure to our citizens in foreign countries the liberty of worshipping God according to the dictates of their conscience.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Clayton objected to the bill, because of the amendment modifying the tariff. Mr. Hunter said he disliked the amendment, and would not advocate such a measure to originate in the Senate, but it had so come from the House, and the tariff modifications were more acceptable to the Senate than those of any previous bill.

Mr. Clayton said that we have here a proposition to change the whole tariff system, brought in, within the last three days of the session, and at a subject that required two months consideration. The House of Representatives has been entirely changed by the late political revolution, and the new House is entirely of a different character; he was therefore opposed to forcing a measure upon the country in this manner. This was carrying precedents too far for him.

Mr. Broadhead opposed the tariff amendment, and said it ought especially to go over, in view of the different character of the next Congress. Mr. Badger moved an amendment, refunding the duties on railway iron imported from July 1st, 1854, to July 1st, 1855, and admitting dye woods and raw wool duty free.

Mr. Cooper made a long argument against the tariff amendment, and strongly deprecated the adoption of this measure at such a time, when only three days remained of the session.

Messrs. Seward, Clayton, Bayard, and others followed, in opposition to the tariff amendment; but, without coming to a vote, the Senate took a recess until seven o'clock.

THE PEACH CROP.—We are not of those who wish to aid and assist the man whose annual winter's work it is to kill off the fruit crop, but we have serious fears that peaches have been injured by the unparalleled severity of the weather.

A fruit grower in East Cleveland reports his peaches killed upon eleven trees out of twelve examined. In the city, from a slight examination, we think enough fruit buds are alive to secure a fair yield, but an unusual amount of the wood is killed, even branches of two years' growth. An extensive horticulturist on the West Side thinks peaches are safe, and should we have no storm, it is to be hoped that the cold thus far has merely thinned out the crop, not destroyed it. The idea that peaches will not survive a greater fall of mercury, than 10 degrees below zero is all gammon. The state of the atmosphere, as to dryness, has the most important bearing, an experienced, intelligent, accomplished horticulturist maintains that dry frost cannot kill peaches.

The Rochester American is informed that the peach trees thereabouts are wounded or killed outright by the bitter cold, and that the buds for the most part look black and dead.—*Cleveland Herald.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

Four Days Later from Europe—Breadstuffs Unchanged—Consols Lower—Cotton dull—Later from the Crimea.

New York, March 1.

The steamer St. Louis, with advices from Havre and London to the 14th ult., and Liverpool to the 18th, arrived at this port this morning.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London markets were dull, Consols closed at 91@91½.

At Liverpool Cotton was dull, with a limited demand, but prices were not lower. The sales for two days were about 11,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were unchanged, with a limited business. Nothing new had transpired in Provisions.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 12th ult.

Among the passengers by the St. Louis, is Mr. Soule, late United States Minister at Madrid. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, says that Mr. Soule considers the scheme for the purchase of Cuba an absolute idea.

The English Parliament has reassembled on the 16th ult.

Lord John Russell was to leave England for Vienna in a few days to represent her in the Vienna conference, and Mr. Hammond, the under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was to accompany him.

The Duke of Genoa is dead.

Lord Raglan, under date of the 27th January, reports the weather fine, with severe frosts at night, in the Crimea; but that the huts were being got up from Balaklava with much difficulty.

The first detachment of the British troops, from India, had arrived at Suez. The news from the Crimea is not of much importance.

The India mail had arrived at Trieste, bringing advices from Bombay to the 16th January. An insurance had broken out in Cabool, and twelve thousand insurgents were besieging Cabool, and a murderous conflict had taken place, but the besieged continued their resistance.

A French company has offered to raise in France a legion of ten to twenty thousand men for the English government, half of the number to be ready in fifteen days, and it is said the English government is disposed to entertain the proposition.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Czar has issued a proclamation, dated St. Petersburg, Feb. 10th, in which he calls upon the entire male population of the country to take up arms, and orders out an additional force of three hundred thousand men, to be dispatched instantly to the Crimea.

The latest dates from Sevastopol, which are to the 31st January, say the weather was growing milder.

Thirty thousand of the Turkish troops had landed at Eupatoria, and others were on their march to embark at Varna.

Omur Pasha had went to Boings to inspect cavalry and the magazines, and on his return he was to embark for Eupatoria.

The Russian forces are encamped, partly at Simpheropol and its environs. Gen. Ulrich, with the Guards, had left for the Crimea.

The Egyptian reinforcements had arrived at Eupatoria.

The artillery in Sevastopol continued to make night demonstrations, but without any effect.

The St. Petersburg Journal of Feb. 31 contains an address of the Czar to the Hetman of Don Cossacks, expressing confidence; they will fight courageously for the Church, the throne, and their country.

The report of the mutiny among the Zouaves caused great sensation in Paris, but the report was thought to be greatly exaggerated.

A London firm, in the provision trade proposes to feed the English army, at the rate of 3s 3d per man per day, giving them substantial meals each day, binding themselves to fill the contract under the heaviest penalties.

The advices from Hong Kong are to the 19th December. The Burmese envoy had demanded restitution of Pigu, which was peremptorily refused.

At Canton matters still wore a threatening aspect, and trade was quite depressed.

The report of the Special Inspectors, appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the loss of the steamer Philadelphia, exonerates Capt. Liech and the officers from all blame, and recommends the erection of a light house at Cape Race.

The Viceroy of Egypt abolishes custom duties, except at Suez.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Later from the Crimea—General Canrobert Superseded—Division of the French Forces before Sevastopol—Improvement of the Condition of the Allied Armies—Cotton and Provisions dull—Breadstuffs Lower—Reported Recall of Lord Raglan and Earl Lucan—Preparations for a General War—Naples, Spain and Portugal coming into the Alliance.

HALIFAX, March 1.

The Canada, with dates from Liverpool to Saturday, the 17th ult., is just in.

The advices are three days later from London, and four from Liverpool, than those by the St. Louis.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool during the week amounted to 37,000 bales, at 5½d. for fair Orleans; 5½d. for fair Upland, and 5d. for Middling do. The market was dull, and prices rather lower. There was no speculative demand of consequence. The imports were light, owing to strong easterly winds, which prevented the arrival of vessels.

Brown & Shipley quote Western Canal Flour at 42s 9d, and choice Ohio 45s, with a dull market. White Wheat declined to 11s 6d. Corn had declined 6d., the outside rate being 44s.

Beef and Pork were dull. There was but little speculative demand for Bacon, and prices are quoted at 44s@45s 6d. Lard was firm, and prices stiffer, but not quotably higher.

The advices from the manufacturing districts are unfavorable.

At London, sugar is reported firm, and prices a shade higher. Coffee dull. The money market unchanged. Consols lower, closing at 90½.

United States securities had advanced. Brown & Shipley report Flour dull, and 3d lower; Wheat 3d per bushel, and Corn 6d per quarter.

Richardson, Spence & Co., quote Beef dull, but prices unchanged; Pork dull, and prices nominal; Bacon unchanged, with a moderate demand.

Baring Brothers report the Iron market dull. Rails are quoted at £6 10s @£6 15s; Bar, £8 15s@£7; Scotch Pig Iron, 51s. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £31,000.

United States sixes of 1862 are quoted at 98@99; do. bonds of 1868, 107; do. stocks of 1868, 105@106; Pennsylvania fives, (bonds) 80@82; Erie R. R. first mortgage, 100@101; do. third do. 78@80, and Erie incomes 74@76.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lord Russell had gone to Vienna, as the English Plenipotentiary, to attend the session of the Peace Congress.

Naples has come into the Western Alliance.

In consequence of the long prevalence of easterly winds, a large amount of shipping was kept off the coast, and several English steamers had been sent to their relief.

The weather was very severe throughout Europe.

Much distress prevailed in Liverpool for want of employment, and it was computed that fifteen thousand persons were out of employment; one-third of them was owing to the non-arrival of shipping.

Keen, Repping & Co., warehousemen of London, and Kirk & Turner of Liverpool, have suspended.

Frederick Peel has been appointed Under Secretary of War, and Sir Francis Baring, Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sevastopol, Feb. 1.—The Russian Grand Dukes made a reconnaissance of the front lines of the allies, who were daily expecting a general attack, and the pickets were ordered to be on the alert. The weather is warm. In the sortie on the 31st, three hundred French were placed hors de combat; in the obsequy of the night, one French Regiment fired upon the other in a mistake.

Feb. 2.—Many regiments were ready last night for immediate action. The cavalry were under arms all night.

The supplies of the commissariat were abundant in most respects.

Admiral Bruet had telegraphed that since the 31st, the Russians had commenced night sorties, but they were in all cases vigorously repulsed. The Russians had received considerable reinforcements.

Thirteen hundred men with provisions and stores, had reached the French army. The roads near Eupatoria were good, being frozen hard.

The Czar's two sons had returned to Sevastopol. Up to the 6th nothing of importance had occurred. On the 6th Menschikov briefly telegraphed that the general situation was unchanged.

The Vienna press says the English are returning from the siege lines, and are with the French guard to form a reserve at Balaklava.

Gen. Neil arrived at the camp on the 27th of January, and reported to the French Emperor, that the situation of the French army was on the whole good, and that of the British not quite so bad as reported.

The long talked of change in the French army in the Crimea is announced. The army is to be divided into two corps de arms, one to give to Peleissia, and the other to Bosquet—virtually rendering Canrobert a mere cypher. It is rumored that Lord Raglan and Earl Lucan will shortly return to England from the Crimea, but under what circumstances is not stated.

It is stated that Spain is about coming into the Western Alliance, in order to secure French assistance to keep down any insurrectionary movements. It is also reported that Portugal will come in with twelve thousand men.—The Western powers are seeking to unite a league of the secondary states against Russia.

Prussia has sent a circular to the diplomatic agents, indicating that the entire Prussian army will immediately be made ready for the field.

In Austria the warlike preparations continue with unabated energy.

All the five powers had signified their intention to be represented in the Vienna Conference. The meeting was to take place on the 26th ult. Lord Russell represents England, as before stated; M. De Douguella, France; Count Buol, Austria; Erziza Bay, Turkey; Gortchikoff, assisted by the ex-minister to Constantinople, Mr. Litkef, Russia. It is reported that Prussia will be allowed to have a seat at the board, and that the business will be limited to offering Gortchikoff, categorical, "yes" or "no."

Count Wedell, the Prussian Envoy, remains at Paris, his mission had been unaccomplished, his secretary had returned to Berlin for further instructions. The opinion is general, that no terms can be arrived at between Prussia and the Western Powers, and Prussia will be left to neutrality and its consequences.

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister, had returned to Berlin, which caused a rise in the French funds, which had been greatly depressed owing to a wild rumor that the Emperor Napoleon was going in person to the Crimea, leaving the Empress Regent. It is more probable that he will command the army on the Rhine, should war be declared against Prussia. Engineers were

surveying the ground for a camp of one hundred thousand men near Metz.

The French Police had placed all the Carlist refugees in France under surveillance.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon is about to be married to the Princess of Wurtemberg.

The matter connected with the arrest of Phillips, an American citizen, who was mistaken for Mazzini, has been settled by paying Phillips two thousand dollars, and reprimanding the Chief of the Police at the Bastille.

EXECUTION OF ARTES, THE MURDERER AT STRYKER.—This wretched man, who, as our readers will remember, was convicted in the Court of Common Pleas, of Shelby county a few months ago, of an atrocious murder committed on the person of his own daughter, was hung yesterday. From private sources we learn that the execution exhibited a scene of horror, to which it would be difficult to furnish a parallel.

The trial, the prison, and the near approach of death had failed to subdue the spirits of the guilty man, or reduce him to a submissive frame of mind.—Since his conviction his conversation has consisted principally of expression of defiance to the officers of the law, varied with the most horrid blasphemies and obscenities. As he was a very strong muscular man, and had repeatedly asserted that he would not be hung, the Sheriff, as a matter of precaution, had called in outsiders to the number of some twenty-five or thirty to assist in the execution of the sentence; but such desperate resistance did the negro make, that even this force was hardly equal to the terrible task that devolved upon them. As the condemned man was taken out of his cell, in spite of the heavy irons on his arms and legs, he burst away from those in charge of him, and for some time kept everybody at bay by striking in all directions with his shackled hands. At length by the united force of some twenty men, he was overpowered and dragged to the gallows. But even after he was swung off, he managed to spring up, and, by tightly holding on to the rope, to keep himself alive for half an hour, until there was danger that his life would overrun the time limited by law for the execution, and the officers were obliged to choke him by main force.

An immense crowd had assembled to witness the horrid scene, but the strictly private character of the execution disappointed their expectations.

Dayton Gazette, Feb. 25

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.—FROM

DOWNFALL OF SANTA ANNA.—An Acapulco correspondent of the New York Herald gives a glowing account of the reception Alvarez, the leader of the Mexican insurrection against the government of Santa Anna, had met with in that place, and adds:

"In a few days the chiefs, at the head of 5,000 troops, leaves for the capital."

"The first brigade will be under the command of Gen. Francis B. Moreno, and will take up its line of march on the 8th, and I cannot permit this opportunity to escape with a mere mention of Moreno's name. He is one of the best military educated men in this country, and was born in Pensacola, Florida. His pedigree is of the old Morenos and De Sotos—both names well known in our Southern States as families of the highest standing and respectability. The General was educated at St. Joseph's College, Bardonia, Kentucky, and, although in the year 1828 he expatriated himself and became a citizen of this republic, still does he retain the high-toned, chivalric honor and bearing of that State in which he was educated. During our war with Mexico, in all the engagements on both lines of operations, he not only took an active and conspicuous part, but has since then been on active service on the frontier. Finding, in his last engagement at Nueces, Santa Anna (see his pronunciation), which accompanies this letter) abandoned him and his entire command, and, that no dishonor could be attributed to him, his brigade, composed of nine regiments, has pronounced in favor of that party which, from his position in the army, he was forced to oppose by military duty and law, until the opportunity arrived when he could give expression to his feelings of patriotism. His acquisition to the cause of the liberal party has already been strongly felt; and from town to town, as the news arrived, have the government troops pronounced in favor of Alvarez, which is the funeral knell of the would-be Emperor."

"The second brigade will be under the command of that uncompromising officer, Gen. Ignacio Comonfort, a word in whose favor would be to 'gild refined gold.'"

"The third is to be commanded by General Thomas Moreno, whose laurels are already familiar to all your readers. These brigades are to be reinforced in Chilpancingo by 7,000 troops from the State of Michoacan; and, on their arrival within a few leagues of the City of Mexico, General Alvarez is to be proclaimed President of the Republic, *protem.*"

A BLOODY AFFAIR.—The following details of a horrible affair were received in a letter to the St. Louis *Anzeiger*, from a citizen of Lexington, Missouri. Improbable as they appear to be, the *Anzeiger* relies upon its correspondent. The occurrence is said to have happened early in February; to two Irish peddlars, near Warrensburg, Johnson County, about forty-four miles from Lexington.

"When within a few miles from Warrensburg, they called at a country house and obtained lodging for the night. One of them retired early, leaving his companion still sitting up."

The latter, after an interval of an hour, followed, and grouped his way in the dark to the bed where the other lay, when, putting forth his hand, he found him motionless, and lying in a pool of blood.

"Ascertaining by further examination that his friend was dead, he turned to go out to give an alarm, but met three men entering the door. These were the assassins, and, as they were evidently about to take his life also, the peddler drew a large knife with which he happened to be armed, and defended himself with such desperation that all three of his assailants perished in the encounter. Two of the assailants were unarmed, the other bore an axe, the same instrument he had used in murdering the sleeping man. The names of the assassins had not reached Lexington. Those of the peddlars John Kauchan (who was murdered) and James Carrigan.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Star of the West sailed from Aspinwall for New York on the 23d.

A meeting of native Californians was held on the 7th ult., near Sacramento, for the purpose of adopting measures for a simultaneous emigration to Sonora, for the purpose of escaping the heavy taxes and other oppressions to which they are subjected.

The mining business continued to suffer for want of water.

The Kerr river mines have proved very extensive, and thousands are flocking to that locality.

There has been forty-four ballots for a Senator, without success.

There was a better feeling in provisions, but the demand from the interior was light, and it was as difficult as ever to make cash sales.

The Isthmus was healthy. The shipments to Page and Bacon by the Star of the West, amounted to \$280,000.

Chamorro had gained an important victory over Cristillo.

Lord Lyndhurst, Ex-Chancellor of England, is an American by birth, as the Baptismal Register of Philadelphia will attest. In that city, in the year 1769, John Singleton Copley was born. His father had been long settled in the city, and even before the Revolutionary era, had grown into fame by his picture of Lord Chatham's death. In 1776 the family went to England, and John, the only son, studied at the bar, whence he arose to the woolstack, which he has occupied thrice, and which he has adorned by eloquence such as the world has scarcely ever witnessed.

THE GARDINER CASE IN CHANCERY.—This case, which had been before the Circuit Court since the 12th ult., was yesterday brought to a close. Judge Morsell delivered the opinion of the Court.

The Court is satisfied that the claim set up by George A. Gardiner for damages, as allowed in the award of the Commissioners was false and unfounded; that the award was obtained by fraud, and was null and void; and that the money paid out of the Treasury of the United States under such circumstances continued its character as the money and property of the United States, and may be followed into the hands of Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, who are not the true owners of the said fund.

The Court then made a decree to the effect that the awards were obtained by George A. Gardiner by means of false swearing, forgery, and fraud, and were therefore null and void; that his estate is indebted to